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REVIEWS

Source Book for the Economic Geography of North America. By CHARLES C. COLBY. The University of Chicago Press. 1921.

Even a brief study of this volume shows that it will serve a good purpose, for it is a step—and an important one—in the organization of material which is scattered so widely that its utilization is out of the question for those not in touch with good libraries, and sometimes discouraging to those who are. Every student of college grade who studies the geography of North America will find the book of great service, if not indispensable. The teacher of such students should welcome the volume, not as a textbook, but as the basis for a course on the economic geography of the continent. He must not expect that the book is to do away with his own work, but he may expect it to give him many suggestions as to methods of procedure and as to sources of material. Intelligent use of the book will make it serviceable for courses of various grades of advancement, and even for courses with somewhat diverse aims. A good feature of the book is that it gives publicity to much excellent material published in government reports and largely lost to view by many who could utilize it to advantage.

One cannot help wishing that the book were somewhat fuller, and that a well-annotated bibliography had been added. This may come with future editions.

R. D. S.

The Malagash Salt Deposit, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. By A. O. HAYES. Ottawa: Canadian Geological Survey, Memoir 121, 1920. Pp. 24, fig. 1, maps 2.

Mining development has proved the presence of a sufficient quantity of pure salt in this area for the establishment of an important industry. The deposit is favorably located with respect to the supply of raw material and fuel, and has exceptional advantages for transportation either by rail or water.

Outcrops are not very abundant in the area, but sediments belonging to the Mississippian, early Pennsylvanian, and late Pennsylvanian or early Permian are identified, and are separated by two marked uncon-